THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

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NUMBER 1005.] SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1802. [VOLUME XVI.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Poſt-Office, Richmond, June 1, 1802.

A.

HENRY Adams, Cheſterfield county; John Armſtrong, on board the ſloop Harriet; William Alley, Henrico; Iſaac Anderſon, Copperſmith; Joſiah Abbott, John Arby, Charles City; James Armſtrong, Francis Anderſon, Lyddalt Anderſon, near Richmond; John Armiſtead, Bentley Anderſon, Joſeph Anthony.

B.

Joel Barhewell, Mr. Bates, Carpenter; John Barkewell, Richard T. Banks, James Blackwell, James Bradley, Charles City; Jonathan Brown, James Bram, Z. Briger, John D. Bourke, Moſes Bates, Miſs M. M. Baſs, John Bazle, Edward Buſhie, Henry Brown, care of J. Ratlif; Captain William K. Blue, Benjamin Bowles, Henrico; Thomas Bowles, Henrico; Humphrey Brook, near Richmond; Henry Boggeſs, Henry Brown, of James City, now in Richmond; Richard Burton, Scuffle Town, near Richmond; Mrs. Byrd, of Weſtover; John Belemy, Jeſſee Bowles, Boyd & Ker.

C.

Captain Henry Carre, Robert Carter, Shirley; William Carter, junior, Boar Swamp, Henrico; Abram Cowley, near Richmond; Colonel William Clendennan, Edward Clopper & Co. Chamberſtown, Virg.; James Curren, Wind Mill Point, Virginia; Hewſon Clarke, Geo. Clarke, Edward Clarke, Richard Curd, Henrico; William Cooper, Reuben Coutts, W. Y. Coher, David Cobbs, Finno Carter, Richard Cocke, Henrico; Monſieur Chevalier Communy, Barnard & William Connerly, Richard H. Cocke, Edward Cheſman, Charles City; Thomas Cocke, Currier at Mr. Tate's; Thomas Cocks, Currier; Thomas Cox, care of John Hoomes; captain Conſtant, ſchooner Sally.

D.

Arthur L. Davies, Abby Douglaſs, 2, Captain David Dinike, ſchooner Dolphin; Claibourn Evans, James Douglaſs, William Dabney, John Drummond & Co.

F.

Carter Frayſer, William Featherſtone, Nathaniel Francis, 2; Tarlton Flemming, Joſeph Fenwick, care of Mr. McCarthey.

G.

Captain Thomas Green, Wm. Griggs, Anthony S. Gadburry, Capt. Binns Gilbert, John P. Gordon, Mrs. Ann Gunn, care of Mr. John Gunn, Shockoe Hill; Archelas Gilliſpy, George Gray, John Geger, Roger Gregory, near Richmond; John Gairdner, Hanover, care of John Ellis, Richmond; William Giddy, John Guerrant, John H. Gerreau.

H.

Martha Hutcheſon, Col. William Heth, Curles, Henrico; Partick Hendren, Shirley, 4; Carter B. Harriſon, care of Mr. Wiſeham; Richard D. Hyne, Thomas G. Hardy, William Hitchburn, James Holland, George Town, Virginia; Mr. Mickhaul, Suckey Haynes, Betſey Hudgings, near Campfield, Virginia; Wm. Harper, in or near Richmond; Samuel C. Hooten, David Howell, James Howell, ſloop Rachel; Hooper & Toler.

J.

Charles & William Jolly, Rice Jones, Tobaconiſt; William Jolly, William Jeppries, Benjamin Ireſon, care of Henry Hovy; Captain Amos Johns.

K.

James Kelly, Suſan Kibburn, 2; Henry King, near Richmond; Joſeph Kibburn, George Keetee, James Kennady, Charles Kelſo, William Kierman, James Kamp, Sarah B Kidd, Hanover; Joſeph Kornpropſt, William King, George Kee, John Kelſo.

L.

John Lynon, care of Mr Rutherfoord; Auſtin Leake, 2; Joſeph L. Loyd, Mrs. Mary L. Lewis, near Richmond; Edmund Laſey, Henrico; Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, Hanover, care of Mr. McGehee; John Langford, Henrico; Iſaac Lightfoot, ——, Long, Wall's Mills, Elizabeth Aſhton Lee, Park gate, Virginia; Mathew Lampkin, Wakefield, Virginia; Wilſon Lampkin, Henrico; Rufus Leonard, Richard Liggin, Henry Lacy, Charles City; Thomas Lyon, Samuel Lippencott, Mrs. Lepſkatee.

M.

James Morriſon, Peter Mouzey, Doct. Alexander Montgomery, care of Mr. John Henry; Auguſtine Morris, Mr. Mayne, James Malony, Fillip Muller, John Magee, Greenway, near Richmond; Archibald McRay, Henrico; George Melton, William Moor, care of Col. John Harſon, Henrico; Thomas Maxwell, Hanover; Mr. McChartney, Richard Morris, Miſs Sally Minge, Charles City; Aſhel Moſs, Cornelius McCoy, Shoemaker; Jonathan Moore, near Richmond; James M. Moore, near Richmond; William Minor, care of Mr. John Richard; Joſeph Mordecai, Cortes More, Thomas P. Manſon, Monſieur Marchand.

N.

The Hon. William Nelſon, Crewſville, Hanover; Thomas Norris, John O'Neale, —— Nelſon, eſq. Treaſury Office.

O.

——, Land Office.

P.

Elizabeth Potter, Thomas Price, at Waſhington Mills; Mr. Pouche, 2 Chs. Purcel, 2; Major William Price, near Richmond; William Proſſer, John Pollock, Daniel Price, near Richmond; Thomas Pleaſants, Raleigh, Henrico; John P. Pleaſants, John Potts, near Richmond; Lucy Peters, at Mr. Banks's; Henry Perrin, at Mr. Ambler's; John F. Price, Robert Pace, John Payne.

R.

Captain James Roberts, James Roſeberry, Captain John Read, Robert Randolph, Shirley; Peggy Rodgers, care of John Taylor; Thomas Randolph, John H. Robertſon, John Robertſon, Richard Ruſh, care of David Roſs; Benjaman Robertſon, Heathville; John Randolph, jun. Tuckahoe Creek, Henrico; John Robertſon, Clerk of the Diſtrict Court; David Royſter, C. S George Robertſon, near Richmond; Samuel W. Ranſdell, Mr. Romen, James Reid.

S.

George Stevens, Henry Swink, Captain Francis Smith, William Saunders, 2, A. Small, Jacob Smith, William Spencer, in the Penitentiary; Edward Sydnor, Hanover; William Shelton, care of James Shelton; John S. Stubbs, Sheriff of Henrico county, Francis T. Smith, Abraham Shelton, William Stewart, John Swann, Sucky Smith, George Sean, ſchooner Yarico; Captain Seamon, Martin Shearman, Thomas R. P. Spencer, Edward C. Stanward, Thomas Y. Sprogell, Wm. Sharp, Sarah Sully, Erl Studervant, Captain Richard Steelmon.

T.

The Clerk of the High Court of Chancery, 9; Richard Thorp, at Wm. Lightfoot's, Charles City; James Talmon, Daniel Tuning, Francis Thornton, George Tibbs, Abram Taylor, Benjamin Toler, Henry Chiles Terrel, Richard Tice, Philip Tabele, James Tyree, Philip Turpin, Edward T. Tinny, 2; John Taylor.

U.

Thomas Underwood, John H. Upſhaw.

V.

Joſeph Vaiden, Charles City.

W.

Joſeph Wilkins, Crutchfield Walker, William W. Worſley, Mrs. Jane Wood, Chelſa; David Wyllie, Abner Weſt, George Workman, John Walker, George Wilſon, near Richmond; Thomas H. Ward, Lucy Waller, Thomas Watkins, Harald Wilſon, Peter Wakefield or Hannah Lucas, James Whitelock, Drury Wood, Henrico; Samuel Woody, Henrico; James Winſton, Louiſa; Martin Winchester, Nathaniel Whitelock.

Y.

Pleaſant Younghuſband.

Marks Vandewall, P. M.

Public Auction.

On Monday 21ſt June next, at the Store of Samuel Scott, in the town of Caira, will be expoſed to ſale, to the higheſt bidder, the entire

STOCK IN TRADE

OF the ſaid Scott, compriſing a genera aſſortment of DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, IRONMONGERY, GROCERIES, &c. &c. Alſo a ſerviceable SADDLE HORSE.

SIX MONTHS CREDIT will be given, on all ſums above Twenty Dollars.

The HOUSE and LOT on which the ſaid Scott now reſides, with an unimproved Lot adjoining, will alſo be offered to the higheſt bidder, on a *credit* of *ſix* and *twelve months*. Poſſeſſion, and an indiſputable title will be given, on the execution of bonds with approved ſecurity.

Thomas Farrar, } *Aſſignees of S.*
John Lackland, } *Scott a Bank'pt*

Caira, 29th May, 1802.

Land for Sale.

ONE tract of two hundred acres, lying on Sawney's Creek, in the upper end of Prince Edwaed county, about ſixty acres of which is cleared, and well improved, with every neceſſary building, and excellent orchards of peach and apple trees, lies very level, and is well adapted to the culture of grain and tobacco. Alſo, one other tract containing two hundred acres, lying in Campbell county, on the main road leading from Richmond to the Weſtern Country. This land alſo lies exceedingly level, is well watered, and ſituated for a country Tavern and Store, being in the heart of a large and rich ſettlement. One half of the purchaſe money will be required in hand, and the balance on a credit of twelve months.

Robert & Temple Davis.

May 22, 1802. 3w.

TAKEN UP by the Subſcriber in Franklin county, on Runnet Bag Creek, the waters of Smith's River, one dark brindle STEER, about five years old laſt ſpring, not marked in the right ear; in the left ear, a half crop, and branded in the left ham thus, B. Poſted and appraiſed to nine dollars. Given from under my hand this 2d day January 1802.

JAMES CANADY.

NEW-YORK, May 27.

The Iriſh papers by the Eagle from Belfaſt, are no later than the 13th of April, which do not contain London advices more recent than heretofore received. Verbal accounts by her ſtate, that Ireland was in a complete ſtate of tranquility—that the ſubject of the union was hardly ſpoken of—that all appeared to be reconciled to it—that proviſions were plenty and cheap—and that flaxſeed was up to 6 guineas a tierce.

The editor of the Daily Advertiſer, in his paper of yeſterday, ſays, he is *authoriſed* to aſſert, that our *ſurmiſe* reſpecting Mr. King's intention to leave London the enſuing ſummer is *altogether unfounded*.—This *ſurmiſe*, as he expreſſes it, is no *ſurmiſe* at all. The information which we gave reſpecting Mr. King we had from the lips of Dr. Romayne, who received *his information* from Mr. King *himſelf*, juſt before he left London. The editor in queſtion obſerves, that there were no *reports* in England of Mr. King's departure: very likely—but what has this to do with our paragraph? What we publiſhed we gave from a full conviction of its truth—coming from ſuch a reſpectable ſource, who would have doubted it? We are not in the habit of telling lies; or giving publicity to vague reports.

Accounts were received yeſterday by the Fanny, of the ſubmiſſion of Touſſaint to general Le Clerc. From the tenor of former advices, we confeſs that the news was rather unexpected. Touſſaint's ſubmiſſion is ſtated to have been unconditional, but that oblivion of the paſt was promiſed; and that he was permitted to retire to his eſtates, until the pleaſure of Buonaparte ſhould be known.—The capitulation has doubtleſs been the effect of negociation, which general Le Clerc has found to be a ſhorter mode of terminating the war than by fighting. Touſſaint never would have laid down his arms, nor have placed himſelf within the power of his enemy, without ſome ſtipulations in favor of himſelf and his party. We muſt wait with patience, until further particulars are received, for the denouement of this very extraordinary event. However the friends of humanity may rejoice at this termination of a civil war, which reſtores peace and tranquility to the long harraſſed planters of St. Domingo—the United States have reaſon to apprehend the moſt ſerious conſequences. France at peace with all the world, will now turn her attention towards Louiſiana. We need not flatter ourſelves, that the ceſſion of this fertile colony is mere matter of ink and parchment. No, this quarter of the globe is deſtined for the bounty lands of the heroes of the Rhine and Italy, who were diſappointed of their town lots in Egypt. The next intelligence, in all probability, will adviſe us of the embarkation of the *ſaviours of St. Domingo* for the Miſſiſippi; where they will find proviſions and reſources, without money and without price.—The lines of demarcation that are to diſtinguiſh the pretenſions of France from the claims of the United States, have been already traced on the map of North America, at Malmaiſon; which will be gradually promulged as times and circumſtances render opportune.

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Extract of a letter received at Philadelphia, dated

LONDON, April 6.

"Since my laſt, two events have cauſed a conſiderable riſe in the ſcale of public confidence, the firſt is the arrival of the definitive treaty, the other, the miniſter's declaration a few days ago in the houſe of commons, that he intended to move for a repeal of the income tax, and though the wants of the nation make it neceſſary for him to borrow 26 millions and a half for the ſervice of the current year for England and Ireland, and to raiſe beſides that, 4 millions to pay the intereſt of 97 millions borrowed already, on a pledge of the income tax; he has not only done both, and in borrowing the ſum he wanted, made a good bargain for the public, but he has laid on ſuch taxes as will more than amount to an equivalent for the income tax, without exciting any alarm or appearing to be at all burthenſome. But what is more extraordinary than all this, the three per cents, which before the budget was opened (on Monday) were at 68 1-2 have riſen to ſeventy-ſeven and ſeventy-eight! and the other ſtocks in proportion! Thus has the confidence of the nation been promoted and advanced by what almoſt every man thought but a few days ago, would have depreſſed it. The income tax gave univerſal diſſatisfaction, and ſince the peace, has been concluded, the clamours for its repeal have increaſed, and ſeveral public meetings have been held to draw petitions which have been ſent down to the houſe of commons praying for its repeal. Theſe ſeveral petitions and the arrival of the definitive treaty, have prevailed on the miniſter to move for its repeal, and the effect has given the funds the extraordinary elevation I have been mentioning. Superadded to theſe circumſtances, I muſt not forget one which has tended alſo to ſtrengthen and conſolidate the hopes of the nation, that the peace would be permanent. In the ſpeech Mr. Addington made on the opening of the budget on Monday laſt, he expreſſed himſelf in theſe remarkable words, which I ſhall diſtinguiſh by writing them in large characters:—

"*That to ſecure a laſting Peace,*
"*we ſhould no longer interfere in*
"*the affairs of other nations,* but
"ſecure and maintain our own inde-
"pendence!"

This aſſertion of the miniſter's in the houſe of commons, has given the moſt exquiſite ſatisfaction out of doors; tis the thing the people of England have in vain been wiſhing for, ever ſince the war broke out, and though this ſentiment comes from government at the cloſe of a long, bloody and expenſive war, yet it is not too late to be intereſting to the preſent and future generations. We have only to hope, whoever may be miniſter, he will in future act up to this ſentiment, and abide by ſo wiſe and juſt a meaſure—and, indeed, the legiſlature backed by the voice of the nation, ought to hold him to it."

April 10.

"The ratification of the preliminary treaty is expected to arrive about the latter end of next week.

"What has long been predicted, is likely to happen in the courſe of a ſhort time. *The Turkiſh Empire muſt fall!!* and be divided amongſt the great powers contiguous to it, Ruſſia, Pruſſia, and Auſtria. Here is a new and intereſting theme to employ contemplation!"

Lateſt Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, April 9.

The following trait evinces the obſtinate character of Suwarrow:—During his baniſhment to his eſtates, the emperor Paul, repenting of his order to that effect, wrote a letter to the veteran general. It was addreſſed to "Field-Marſhal Suwarrow." The moment he read the addreſs, he deſired the courier to carry back the letter. "It is not for me," ſaid he; "were Suwarrow a field-marſhal, he would not be kept priſoner in a village; he would be ſeen at the head of an army." The courier in vain remonſtrated on the raſhneſs of his determination, and was obliged to return the diſpatch unopened to the emperor.

The court of Vienna claims the right exerciſed by the late republic of Venice, of preſenting to the Pope two cardinals. His holineſs will not, however, recognize this right.

The convention concluded on the 17th of laſt June, between Ruſſia and England, and the ſeparate articles ſigned on the 20th of October, at Moſcow, with the act of acceſſion of Denmark, have been publiſhed at Copenhagen. The ſeparate articles, which relate to the legal proceedings in regard to prizes, are as follow:

Art. 1. "In caſe of a groundleſs detention, or other tranſgreſſion of the rules mutually eſtabliſhed, there ſhall be paid to the owners of the ſhips ſo detained and of their cargo, for each day's delay, a recompence in proportion to the loſs ſuſtained, reckoning according to the freight of the ſhip and the quality of her cargo.

2. "In caſe the miniſters of the contracting parties, or other perſons accredited by them, with the belligerent powers, ſhall happen to complain of the ſentence given on ſuch prizes by the reſpective courts of admiralty, the buſineſs ſhall immediately be referred by appeal, in Ruſſia, to the directing ſenate, and in Great-Britain to the king's council.

3. "Both ſides ſhall carefully examine whether the regulations and proviſions in the preſent convention have been obſerved, which muſt be done in the ſpeedieſt manner. Both contracting parties engage further to adopt the moſt effectual means to prevent every unneceſſary delay in reſpect to the ſentence pronounced in the reſpective tribunals on prizes made in the open ſea.

4. "The effects detained ſhall neither be ſold nor unloaded, before a final ſentence, unleſs in the caſe of a really preſſing neceſſity, ſhewn to the court of admiralty by a commiſſion appointed for that purpoſe; and it ſhall by no means be permitted to the captors to unload of their own authority, or to carry away any thing from ſhips ſo detained.

"Theſe ſeparate articles, which form a part of the convention ſigned on the 17th of June, in the names of their Imperial, Ruſſian and Britannic majeſties, ſhall have the ſame force and effect as if they were word for word inſerted in the ſaid convention.

"Signed at Moſcow, October 20, 1801.

"Prince KURAKIN,
"Count KOTSCHOWBEY,
"Sr. HELENS."

The act of acceſſion of Denmark was ſigned at Moſcow the 23d of October, and the king's ratification was given on the 23d December, 1801.

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HAGUE, March 9.

(Private letter.)

"M. Von Trenſdorf, as commiſſioner from the Prince of Waldeck, arrived here a few days ſince, without having however any public character.

"Thurſday laſt, the following perſons were appointed members of the Admiralty; J. W. Brantzen, J. A. Clignett, Oliver Rom. J. Scheltema, J. A. Schorer, F. Siepkes, and Secretary Citizen C. Webbers.

"A part of the French garriſon lying here, received this week paſſports of departure, and are already ſet out for their native country. It is ſuppoſed that they were not to be replaced by others.

"There is no talk at preſent of the negociation of Citizen Hultman at Berlin. It is thought that theſe will chiefly depend on the iſſue of the journey of the Hereditary Prince of Orange to Paris. The conſort of the late Stadtholder is expected to leave England in the ſpring; from whence ſhe is to proceed to Orangeſtein.

"The 28th ult. the Government of State accorded to the tax of 4 per cent on the incomes of certain claſſes of the people, to be paid in equal portions during the eight ſucceeding years, for making good the intereſt of the recent loan of 30 millions. In order to make ſure work of it, ſcarcely none but beggars are exempted.

A great number of the new regulations which had been adopted in ſeveral of our cities, with and after the revolution have of late been abandoned, and the old uſages re-eſtabliſhed, which has been partly occaſioned by the ſucceſſive changes of men, and partly from the inadequacy

and imperfection of the new institutions. All, however, has not yet assumed its old complexion; for yesterday the 8th of March, the people of this country used to celebrate the birthday of William the Fifth. The general joy was proclaimed by the thundering of cannon, the flapping of the Orange flags and streamers, the wearing of Orange cockades and top-knots, and illuminations and fire-works. The poets drained Parnassus for eulogies and odes for that occasion. Of all this there is no trace at present. William is vanished, and, with him, the celebration of his nativity. The TRUE PATRIOT, however, who never meant to force him away, get possession of his place; the TRUE PATRIOT, who merely wanted to amend the defects of the ancient constitution, for no other purpose than to render the people happier; the true Patriot, who would have sacrificed his own interest to the public good; that Patriot wishes William the late Stadtholder every kind of prosperity on this the anniversary of his birth-day!

"[This latter paragraph is inserted in the Weekly Paper of a Political Essayist of some celebrity. I only mention this, as it will serve to shew you the temper of the times here.]

"It is confidently asserted by some who are supposed to be in the secret, that a revolution here is at no great distance.

"The amicable reception of the Hereditary Prince of Orange by Buonaparte, affords the friends of his house the most flattering hope; and they imagine, that should even the First Magistrate in France become the first man here too, he will be polite enough to appoint the young prince his Lord Lieutenant.

"The restoration of the Orange family to their dignities in this country would meet little if any, opposition on the part of the patriotic party, the Revolutionists excepted, with those abettors of anarchy, who composed the Flying Army of 1787. And if the oppressive laws, to which the Catholics were liable, continue rescinded as at present, there is no doubt, but the dear bought experience of the past, would soon render the future tranquil and happy, at least from within."

PARIS, April 18.

Yesterday the First Consul ratified the Definitive Treaty of Peace between the Republic and his Britannic Majesty. The respective ratifications were exchanged this day. Sunday at 9 o'clock in the morning.

A Senatus-Consulta has been issued, in consequence of a message from government, by tha Conservatory Senate, which pronounces an amnesty to the greatest part of the emigrants.

It is added that the number of those remaining on the list is only from 1000 to 1200.

This morning, at 6 o'clock, conformably to public notice, a discharge of 60 guns, announced the promulgation of the Law on Worship—After the distribution of colors, by the First Consul, to several battalions, the procession began to move from the Palace of the Thuilleries. It was almost noon before the carriage of the First Consul, in which were the two other Consuls, could get out of the palace yard. Every where on his passage, the First Consul received the congratulations of an immense crowd of people in all directions.—On his return from Notre-Dame, the same testimonies of public acknowledgment accompanied him to the Palace of the Thuilleries. It is a great length of time since Paris offered a spectacle altogether so imposing and majestic as that which its inhabitants have this day witnessed.

CONVENTION

Between the French Government and his Holiness Pius VII.

The government of the French Republic acknowledges that the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion, is the religion of a large majority of the French people. His Holiness acknowledges on his part, that this same religion has received, and yet expects to receive, the greatest advantages and splendor from the re-establishment of Catholicism in France, and from the particular profession made of it by the Consuls of the Republic. Having therefore made this mutual acknowledgment, tending as much to the promotion of religion, as to the security of internal tranquility, they have agreed upon the following articles:

ART. I. The Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion shall be freely exercised in France. Public worship shall be restored, under such regulations as Government shall judge most conducive to peace and harmony.

II. There shall be made by the Holy See, in concert with the Government, a new list [*circonscription*] of French dioceses.

III. His Holiness shall declare to the titulars of the French Bishopricks, that for the interests of peace and unity, he confidentially expects from them every sort of sacrifice, even that of their sees.

Should they refuse to comply with this request, dictated by a regard to the interests of the church, (a refusal, however, which his Holiness does not expect,) new titulars will be provided to the Government of the Bishopricks of the new list, in the following manner:—

IV. The First Consul of the Republic shall nominate within three months following the publication of the Bull of his Holiness to the Archbishopricks and Bishopricks of the new list. His Holiness shall confer the canonical institution according to the ceremonies established in France before the change of Government.

V. The nomination to Bishopricks which shall hereafter be vacant, shall be also made by the First Consul, and the canonical institution shall be given by his Holiness to the Pope, in conformity to the preceding article.

VI. The Bishops before entering on their functions, shall formally take between the hands of the First Consul, the oath of fidelity which was in use before the change of government—expressed in the following terms:—

"I swear and promise before Almighty God, on the Holy Evangelists, to maintain obedience and fidelity to the Government established by the Constitution of the French Republic. I promise also not to hold any communication, not to assist at any council, nor to hold any league, either within or without, that may contravene public tranquility; and if in my diocese or elsewhere I apprehend that any mischief is plotting against the state, I will make it known to the Government."

VII. The Ecclesiasticks of the second order, shall take the same oath between the hands of the civil authorities designated by the government.

VIII. The formula of the following prayer shall be recited at the end of divine service, in all the Catholic churches of France:

* Domine, salvam fac rempublicam; Domine, salvos fac Consules.

IX. The Bishops shall make out new lists of the parishes within their dioceses, which however shall not have any force till ratified by government.

X. The Bishops shall nominate the curates. But their choice shall be expressly confined to such persons as are agreeable to the government.

XI. The Bishops may have a Chapter for their cathedrals, & a seminary for their dioceses, but the government will not engage to make any provision for the same by endowment.

XII. All the Metropolitan cathedrals, parochial, and other churches which may not have been alienated, and which are necessary for worship, shall be put under the care of the Bishops.

XIII. His Holiness for the sake of peace, and the happy re-establishment of the Catholic religion, declares that neither he, nor his successors, will disturb in any manner the proprietors of ecclesiastical property heretofore purchased by them, and that consequently the title to those estates and the privileges and revenues belonging to them, shall remain inviolable, or those deriving title from them.

XIV. The government will guarantee a proper degree of respect to the bishops and curates, when dioceses and cures are comprised in the new list.

XV. The government will also take measures to secure to the French Catholics any endowments which may be made for the benefit of their churches.

XVI. His Holiness acknowledges that the First Consul of the French Republic possesses all the rights and prerogatives which were enjoyed under his Holiness by the ancient government.

XVII. It is agreed between the contracting parties that in case any one of the successors of the First Consul, for the time being, should not be of the Catholic Religion, the rights and prerogatives mentioned in the preceding articles, and the nomination to Bishopries, shall with respect to the First Consul, be regulated by a future convention.

The ratification hereof shall be exchanged at Paris within forty days.

Done at Paris the 26th Messidor, 9th year of the French Republic.

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* Lord! we beseech thee take the Republic into thy safe-keeping.

FIRST NOTICE.

In the case of Hezekiah L. Wight, and Benjamin Harris,

BANKRUPTS.

WHEREAS a commission of Bankruptcy founded upon the statute of the Congress of the United States, passed the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against *Hezekiah L. Wight*, and *Benjamin Harris*, Merchants, under the firm of *WIGHT & HARRIS*, of the city of Richmond, in the Eastern district of Virginia, and they have been declared Bankrupts; they the said *Hezekiah L. Wight* and *Benjamin Harris*, are hereby required to surrender themselves to us the undersigned commissioners, in the said commission named, on Monday the 7th day of June instant, and on Saturday the 12th day of June instant, and on Wednesday the 14th day of July next, at four o'clock in the afternoon of each of the said days, at the Eagle Tavern in the City of Richmond aforesaid, and make a full disclosure and discovery of their estate and effects; when and where the creditors of the said Bankrupts are to come prepared to prove their debts; at the second meeting to choose assignees; and at the last meeting the said Bankrupts are required to finish their examination.

And at the said last meeting, any of the creditors of the said Bankrupts may be heard before the said commissioners against the making or allowing of a certificate to the judge of the said district to entitle the said Bankrupts to a certificate of discharge.

All persons indebted to the said Bankrupts, or who may have any of their effects, are to pay or deliver the same to such persons *only* as the commissioners shall appoint.

Charles Spencer,
M. M. Myers,
Neil M'Coull, } *Comm'rs.*

City of Richmond, June 2d, 1802.

NOTICE.

AGREEABLY to an order of the High Court of Chancery for that purpose, all concerned are to take notice, that on Friday the 18th of the present month is fixed upon for the delivery of all papers appertaining to the business of the said court, which have been referred to the late Andrew Duncomb, master commissioner. Application at the office formerly occupied by the deceased, will be attended to at that time, when it would be indispensible that those who so apply shall come prepared to discharge the fees due from them.

WILLIAM WEST.

For Philad'a Duncomb, Exec'x of Andrew Duncomb, deceased.

Richmond, June 4th, 1802. [5-12-18]

Norfolk Borough:

At a Hustings Court held the 24th day of May, 1802.

John Cowper and Company, *Plaintiffs,*
AGAINST
Edward Goold and Son and John Granbery, *Def'ts.* } In Chancery

THE defendants Edward Goold & Son not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants Edward Goold Son do appear here on the 4th *Monday* & in August next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at the front door of the court house of this Borough. And it is further ordered that the defendant John Granbery do not pay, convey away, or secret any of the debts or effects due from, or in his hands, belonging to the other defendants until the further order of this court.

(A Copy)—Teste,

Wm. SHARP, C. N. B. C. am.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1802.

—*MARRIED*—

On Saturday Evening, 29th May, MR. ARCHELAUS HUGHES, to the amiable MISS NANCY J. CLOPTON, both of this city.

Upon reading the statement of expences incurred by Congress during the last session, we perceive the person whose name succeeds the enormous charges for printing, is *Rapine*. I should be glad to know whether the demoralizing philosophers who now conduct the public affairs, have selected this name because of its appropriate signification, or have they nicknamed somebody that they may laugh at those whom they are about to introduce into the mysteries of the sect?

Any man who can look over the account and not say shame! shame! must have nerves as impenetrable as a rock of adamant.

If I was in the place of Mr. Rapine, I would either change my name or seek other company. Rapine will not always be the order of the day. Virtue will ere long begin to dawn, and this benighted land will hail her coming with universal acclamations.

"By that instrument [the constitution] of which the President swore to the observation, he is expressly prohibited from touching one farthing of public money, unless for purposes pointed out beforehand by Congress."

[*Recorder*, 2d June.

To the foregoing opinion we subscribe with all imaginable pleasure, & shall be glad to be informed whether Congress *beforehand* passed any law authorising the president (Jefferson) to pay to Mr. J. T. Callender 200 dollars out of the *public money*, or whether any law sanctioning such payment has since been made?

It has been some time since we paid any attention to Gideon Granger, Esquire, Postmaster General of the United States. From other quarters, and particularly from the "Recorder" of this city, he has received many seasonable strictures upon his conduct, from which a reflecting man, really desirous to preserve some small stock of public opinion in his favor, might have derived benefit. If we are to judge of their effect from the deportment of Mr. Granger to us, we must decide that wholsome advice would at all times be lost upon him.

The Editor of this paper would have long since drawn this gentleman into public view as respects himself, but from a hope, not until very lately entirely abandoned, that he would have superseded the necessity of it by a compliance with a request, reasonable in itself, and which was due to the injured feelings of a man wounded by an assassin in the dark, from whom Mr. Granger did receive a report which had great pretended weight on his ultimate decision for a removal of the Richmond Postmaster: A request, simply, to surrender the name of the author of the base and unfounded calumny; who, if so loftily situated as to influence the Postmaster General, might assuredly have met, without shrinking, the open attack of a subaltern in that department.

Many weeks past, (and here, to borrow an expression from the "Recorder," I will speak in the first person singular) I requested of Mr. Granger the author of this report, and altho' he then refused it, I repeat until lately I had hoped to obtain it. His answer to my letter of the 22d March, as also several other letters on the same subject, I shall here subjoin—No 1. to IV.

[*No. I*]

General Post-Office,
March 17, 1802.

SIR,

I have fully considered of your case and of the propositon to let your Son, who has always been Employed in your Office with you, whose Interest must be intimately connected with your own, and equally dear to you, take either the Post Office or your Newspaper; whereby your business would nominally be carried on in different names and not contrary to the rule established tho' in point of fact it would remain substantially the Same, and both the post Office and printing Office kept at the same place. Whatever is proper to be done in your Case, would be equally proper in any Other Case similarly circumstanced. The question then is whether ingrafting this qualification upon the rule does not virtually destroy it, leaving it in word without producing one of the benefits designed.

On cool and deliberate reflection, while even my feelings take an Interest in your favour, it appears to me that I might at once as well abandon a *rule allowed* by most People of *all Parties* to be a *good one*. Your wishes therefore cannot be complied with—The reluctance which I feel in doing an act which is unpleasant to you is lessened by the Considerations that you are in easy circumstances in life and that you have enjoyed the Public Patronage so far within the last Ten years as to receive for your services in this department 14,380 39-100 dollars.

You will continue to hold the Office until the fifth day of April next when you will please to deliver over to Marks Vandervall, Esq. who is appointed your Successor in Office, all the post Office property in your possession.

Accept Assurances of my high Esteem and Respect.

GID. GRANGER.

The Postmaster, Richmond, Virginia.

[*No. II.*]

Post Office, Richmond,
March 22, 1802.

SIR,

I have received your letter, bearing date the 17th instant, in which you inform me that I am displaced as Postmaster for this city, and directing *that I should deliver over to Markes Vandewall, Esq. who is appointed my successor in office, all the Post Office property in my possession*; with which direction I shall certainly comply on the first day of April next.

Among the reasons which you have thought proper to state as justifications for my removal from this office, one is, that within the last ten years I have enjoyed the public patronage so far as to have received from this department 14,380 dollars 39 cents, which sum I presume includes advertising charges as well as commission. But admitting the whole of the 14,380 dollars 39 cents to have been received as commission for my ten years services, upon a fair calculation it will be found not to exceed 1438 dollars 40 cents per annum—from which may be deducted house rent and the salary of an assistant, and the balance then left would be a mere trifle compared with the duties of the office.

It is true that the emoluments of the office have become greater, and that there is a prospect of increase; and it would shew a want of regard for my own family to say that it would not give me pleasure if the Arcana of government had so allowed it, to have retained the office.

One consolation remains to me, which is, that even in these calumniating times, there is no one who has had the hardihood to say that I had not conducted myself in a manner which has given satisfaction to individuals, and justice to the public: yet this satisfaction has an alloy, which induces me to make the following remark and request.

Some invidious and infidious calumniator has informed you that during the Revolutionary war with Great Britain, and when this state was invaded by a British army, that I aided and countenanced its plans and operations. As this is not only an untruth, but has had a tendency to injure me in the opinion of some of my fellow citizens, and if not arrested, may obtain farther belief, I ask it from you as a man of candor and feeling, to inform me who it is that has done towards me this injustice? From the sentiments avowed in your letter, and the high ground which conscious rectitude allows me to assume, I have no doubt that you will render to me this favor, nor will you think it an improper request.

I have the honor to be,
Yr. most obt. servt.
AUGUSTINE DAVIS.

Gideon Granger, Esq.
P. M. G. U. States.

[*No. III*]

General Post Office,
March 30th, 1802.

SIR,

Yours of the 22d of this month is before me. You solicit information respecting the character who intimated to me that you was a Revolutionary Tory. As the explanation which you gave me on that point was satisfactory and fully convinced me the gentleman who made the suggestion was in an Error, it had no influence on my mind tending in the least to produce the unpleasant act of removing you from office. My informant was one who never defames any man, like others he may be misinformed. The report has not *been propagated* by me, nor do I believe it has by him. I therefore believe it a duty not to do an act, which may lead to personal altercations and misunderstandings and to widen the breach between Brethren.

I am, Sir,
With great esteem and respect,
Your most humb. servt.
GID. GRANGER.

Augustine Davis, Esquire,
Richmond, Va.

[*No. IV.*]

Richmond, April 6th, 1802.

SIR,

I have received your letter of the 30th ultimo, in answer to mine of the 22d.

The charge alledged against me (the author of which I requested to be given up) was this, *that I was with the British army and assisted them during the Revolutionary war*—this you must recollect.

In your letter which is now before me, you use the words *Revolutionary Tory*. You say the information had no influence on your mind, being fully convinced that the *gentleman* who made the suggestion was in an error; that your informant never defames any man: that the report has not been propagated by you, nor him; that you deem it your duty not to inform me lest it may lead to personal altercations and misunderstandings, and may widen the breach between brethren.

As it appears that we disagree essentially not only in fact but in deductions upon those things as to which we do agree, and as this perhaps is the last letter I shall have the honor of addressing to the Postmaster General in his official character, I shall assume it as a duty essential to my own

lings, judgment and character, to make those remarks which appear to grow out of the case.

In the first place I insist on it, that the first accusation which I heard was this, *that I was with the British army and assisted them during the Revolutionary war*—this you have changed to *Revolutionary Tory*. There is certainly a very essential difference; the first bespoke the character which all the world detests, that of aiding the enemy of his country—the second relates only to opinion, which it is generally allowed will be free, and is known to be uncontroulable. If then it had been my misfortune to be of the latter description, if I forebore to aid in support of that opinion when the country was totally overrun by a British army, I believe, Sir, that a liberal and candid mind would allow me some credit for my forbearance. But, Sir, if this had been the case, do you expect that it would have fallen to my lot to have obtained so long ago, and to have enjoyed without murmur or complaint, an office which you think has so amply remunerated me. It is impossible for you to reflect a moment, without feeling an impression that your informant is a calumniator; nay, you admit yourself that he told you an UNTRUTH; because were it not so, he would not with that his name should be concealed; he would have no fears as to *widening the breach between brethren*; he would in the darkness of his soul and the malignity of his heart, made sore by the goadings of guilt, feel and know that the breach could not be widened.

There is a vast difference, Mr. Granger, between a man who stands proudly under the banners of conscious rectitude & challengesenquiry, & another who is perpetually tortured by the reflections on his own unworthiness and a knowledge of his own guilt. Such you know is the difference between an innocent man who is calumniated, and a guilty man who is the calumniator. He knows, and you must believe it, that I should disdain any term of affiliation with a man who deserved not only my detestation, but must stand for ever self-accused.

So much for this point, and now a little as to the word Tory.

Some years ago, Mr. Jefferson was accused of having ascribed this in a reproachful manner to several respectable characters in this state. Explanations followed, and that which he gave to the word *Tory* embraced some worthy men who entered into the American army at the commencement of the *Revolutionary war*, and never sheathed their swords until the peace and independence of this country were secured. Thus it happened that some valuable revolutionary officers, by the singular and dexterous definition of Mr. Jefferson as to the word *Tory*, became of course Revolutionary Tories, and therefore considering the characters to whom this has been thus applied, no man would blush to be called a *Revolutionary Tory*. But as I believe that my calumniator did not intend this or any other term of honor for me, I must infer that he either never knew or had forgotten Mr. Jefferson's definition, and that he intended the term in that sense which men of plain understandings have generally ascribed to it.

Have you never felt an honest and generous pride when an opportunity offers of repairing any fault or error which had led you either to injure or suspect a worthy man? If you have not, you are an improper person to appeal to; if you have, you must know what exalted satisfaction it gives to an honest man to repair an injury of this sort. If my accuser was one of these, he would not be quiet under the subtle excuse offered by you for him—he would not rest until he had disburthened his conscience of the sin: This I do not expect from *him* with whom your last sentence has affiliated me, so that you run no risk of *widening the breach between brethren*, as you are pleased to express yourself. I have no doubt that we are as much separated already as we can be, by being opposite characters, at opposite points, and acting on opposite principles.

Finding, Sir, that this charge has spread farther than I suspected, I shall never cease to make my claim on you for the Author. You say, Sir, that it had no influence with you! What, Sir, information such as this coming from "one who never defamed any man," had no influence on you! You Sir, a democrat, a pure ministerial republican, information such as this had no influence with you! Permit me to remark, Sir, here, that truth and candor are always consistent: the cunning of duplicity is always foiled by the plain language of fact, and much I fear when you review your last letter to me, you will find that I have not now said too much on the subject.

I repeat to you, Sir, that I will not cease to make my claim on you for the author, and I expect from you within a reasonable time his name, or that the author himself shall honor me with his acknowledgment on the subject. I ought to know him, Sir; he deserves a tribute for his powers of invention, and I am not disposed to withhold from the meritorious their deservings.

Accept the homage of my high respect and consideration.

AUGUSTINE DAVIS.

Gideon Granger, Esq.
P. M. G.

It cannot be supposed that, after having so long filled the department which I hold here as I had flattered myself with satisfaction to the public, and with a perfect consciousness of rectitude in its execution, I should hear with indifference that, without a cause assigned, I was to travel, *en masse*, out of office with many of my brethren the federal Postmasters, who had been in under the former administration; yet, if it had occurred at the outset of the new administration, I should have felt no surprise: but had this happened at the dawn of the æra when we were (in the fulness of the overflowing of the sweets of harmony upon our fortunate country) declared to be, "ALL FEDERALISTS, ALL REPUBLICANS," it would have been too glaring an opposition of practice to principle, to have been overlooked even by the eyes of idiotism; it would have been descending too suddenly to the minutiæ whilst matters of higher import were yet unmatured. "De larthee wheels of de government" had not then yet been set in motion, and trifles, such as the dismission of meritorious officers, *unaccused even*, of a fault, their consequent distress, and in many instances, deprivation of subsistence for their families, were left to lie by for a leisure moment. It is the habit of philosophy to see things coolly, and to move with deliberation in the dissemination of its principles: Modern philosophers, particularly have a peculiar averfion to the "PANGS" and "THROES" and "SPASMS" attendant upon personal danger; they act not until safety is the watch-word. There is a yet more obstinate cause to be found too why the Postmasters were not earlier handled in the style they have been by the *immaculate* and *independent* Mr. Granger; a cause honorable to the gentleman then filling the department into which this man has been foisted; he was cool, temperate and firm; he was not formed of the materials of the present incumbent; he was not made for the *tool* of any man; no doubt his society and his presence in the department were long irksome to the revolutionary philosophists who were let loose upon us on the 4th of March 1801; but they could not do without his services; even when he left them in disgust, we see that the "gestion" of public patronage was such that on this extended continent Gideon is selected as the most worthy of the philosophic "sect" to fill this really important post.

To shew this Mr. Granger's duplicity and meanness in their proper point of view, it will be necessary to enter on a detail, for which I rely that my readers will excuse me, when they perceive, as they will, that it is indispensable to shew that no shadow of ground for removal was assumed upon the score of neglect of duty, incapability to execute with prompt regularity the routine of my then office or perfect punctuality in its pecuniary arrangements. Some ten or twelve days after Mr. Granger's arrival at Washington, I received from a gentleman then in that city, and who is now a resident there, a letter of date the 30th November, 1801, of which the following is a copy:—"I "have seen and conversed *very fully* with "Mr. Granger respecting your case. He "says that if no complaint for MISCONDUCT IN OFFICE is made, or should "arise, to justify or make necessary a removal, you will not be disturbed. I am "your's, sincerely, &c." High in the consciousness that no just charge for official misconduct could be brought against me, I was *more than* satisfied to stand upon this ground, because the arrival of Mr. Granger at the seat of government had been by many considered as the signal for a general sweep of us federal deputies, *sans ceremonie, sans raison*: Thus I continued in the lap of security, until it was announced to me, tho' not officially, that I was superseded. I thought it best to repair immediately to the fountain head, and arrived in Washington on Saturday the 13th of February last. In the evening of that day I called at Mr. Granger's lodgings, but he was from home; on Monday I waited on him at his office in order to enquire if he had received a letter which I left at his lodgings on Saturday evening, and further to know if there was any complaint lodged with him against me for any *misconduct in office?* I observed to Mr. Granger, in substance, that if there existed information of this nature, and he would be good enough to let me know the purport of it, I was then and at once ready to enter upon a vindication of my official conduct through the whole period of time that I had possessed the office even up to the very day that I then first personally knew him. Mr. Granger readily replied to me, "that there was not the "smallest complaint alledged against me, "but on the contrary," he said "*that of* "*all the Postmasters in the United States, "there were none that stood on fairer or better "ground at his office than I did.*" I then presumed to ask him where existed the propriety or necessity of displacing me? His reply was not exactly in unison with his previous conduct; it was, "that a "rule had been established *by the depart-"ment*, that no news printer should be a "postmaster;" but, said he, "*independent of this, I have been informed that "you were with the British aiding and assisting them during the revolutionary "war?*" I briefly replied that this information was groundless; and I had the fullest right to believe he was completely satisfied of the impropriety of *this* charge by two gentlemen who waited on him for the sole purpose of correcting a tale so notoriously erroneous. Having determined within myself to demand the author of this fabrication, and under the impression that Mr. Granger was convinced on this point, I noticed it no farther at that time.

As to Mr. Granger's established order "of the department" that "it was improper for an Editor of a newspaper to "be a postmaster," the story will not tell. I was the editor and printer of a newspaper perhaps, before Mr. Granger had become of sufficient political importance to read one, at any rate before I became postmaster. I continued my paper, which was of extensive circulation, during my being such; but above all, I was printer of a newspaper, I venture to affirm, with in his knowledge immediately before and on the 30th November, 1801, when Mr Granger said that I would "not be disturbed." At this time he had been but a few days in Washington. He had not clearly understood that to preserve his office he must forget that he was a man. Col. Habersham had left it with honor; he had left the seal and the stamp of an independent mind legibly written on his official conduct. It is amongst the worst of misfortunes to a man to be unable to estimate himself and his resources when drawn into a sphere of life to which he is unused. Let me give to Mr. Granger the credit of having intended at first to act with propriety in his office. It was so short lived a self-possession that no one will envy him its enjoyment, and it has been superseded by so complete a prostitution of his department to out of door or rather to cabinet administration arrangement, that all who do not exclusively despise him will at least mingle a large portion of scorn with their compassion This new tenet had been floating on the current of public report long before Mr. Granger's fortuitous political existence. I had written him on the subject. I had offered, if it were insisted on as a *sine qua non* of my retaining the Post-Office, to relinquish the printing business on *certain* conditions. I repeated the proposition personally in Washington, and introduced others immaterial to the present point; Mr. Granger induced me by what ultimately passed to expect a continuance; he promised a definitive answer in two days; at the end of these he "must take further "time to consider; that he would deliberate, and communicate to me the result." This looked odly. Upon a plain proposition where he alone (ought at least to have) had to decide, what time was required? I had nothing to do but to return home. I am well informed his determination was made, I mean *known*, almost immediately on my quitting Washington, which was on the 17th February. I received no notification from him ultil the receipt of his letter of the 17th of March. It would have been more manly, though he should have betrayed his want of firmness to do his duty, for him to have told me, "Mr. Davis, you ought to be continued in "office, I am satisfied that you are competent to it; but truth is I rule not "here; others and higher powers command. My office is convenient in a pecuniary point of view. Some one "must hold it; and he who does on the "terms I now do. I confess to you Habersham disdained it on such terms, but "I like and want money. I have submitted your remonstrance to the grand "council * They have conned it over, "they have carefully examined the weight "of its signatures, and your dismission is "resolved on. I will tell you too, that in "spite of myself, and altho' I know it to "be improper, an accidental circumstance "attending your recommendatory re-"monstance, has from your first arrival, "biassed me strongly against you; the "two first names (I admit, merchants "highly respectable,) are those of men, "and are the very men, with whom I "have a very important land law suit arising out of my greediness of land specu-"lation, which I may most likely lose."—Had he have addressed me in this way, I should have pitied, despised and left him, but I would most readily in this instance at least have allowed him the merit of TRUTH. He will not pretend that he introduced this new fangled tenet about *news-printers* into his office himself. IT IS UNIVERSALLY KNOWN FOR A DOGMA OF THE GREAT PHILOSOPHER OF AMERICA, and as generally believed to have been introduced for the purpose of ridding themselves of characters politically odious to them who could no otherwise be successfully assailed. Do the rulers of America flatter themselves that the people have lost sight of justice, honor and feeling? Do they fancy always to deceive them? It is hoped that little more than one short biennial round will flash conviction on them of their error.

For the second of Mr. Granger's objections, *that I was with the British aiding and assisting them during the Revolutionary war*, it is indeed a serious objection; one which I should not scruple to say should keep any native citizen out of all or any office of honor, trust or profit under our present government; an objection so powerful that it ought to excite our wonder and astonishment how William Stephens of Georgia managed to obtain the appointment which he holds of district Judge under the new order of affairs.† It is unlucky for Mr. Granger in my case, that his *corps de reserve*, his knock-me-down argument for removal should be every tittle of it a positive and palpable UNTRUTH. Of this *his* mind was most unwillingly compelled to a conviction on the very evening of the day that he made the charge. But he will not surrender the author; yet he still acted, by compulsion, upon the report as if he believed it. For some purposes I am justified in assuming him for the fabricator of the legend; but I know he did not invent it. It flows from a higher source. Philosophy, without Christian charity, has no forgiving qualities. It is not forgotten, that some years ago, the Virginia Gazette not unfrequently contained details, true, though perhaps not very flattering, of a certain great man. I ought not then to have expected to remain, from the various declarations I had heard had been expressed by this gentleman. I ought to have counted with certainty upon being disbanded, even though, in stead of the amiable and able officer they have with credit to themselves selected, they had filled the Post Office here with a character as inferior to myself, as is Mr. Granger to the virtuous Col. Habersham.

I take my leave of Mr. Granger, with a recommendation to continue unremittingly to tender to his employers the homage of his profound and lowly respects. Having established an extra Cross Post at an additional expence to the United States (and which is to be kept up for one year) of 600 & odd dolls. from Frederickfburg to Charlottesville,‡ for the philosopher of the mountain, whilst he is amusing himself with uniting the bones of the Mammoth and disuniting with his mattificators the particles of the Mammoth Cheese in his lofty retreat; it would not be impolitic that he should to the same account charge the expence of a private express for Mr. Duane whilst he remains at Philadelphia, as secrecy might sometimes be requisite for the good of the nation in communications between this secondary *constitutional adviser* and his presidential patron. For himself Mr Granger does not want Connecticut economy. He establishes public mails to save public expence, and he very laudably prefers to travel in them to save his own pocket. He need neither establish an extra Post for himself or the Attorney General, as the latter gentleman seems, from report, to be honorably engaged at present in the service of the public in correcting, thro' the channel of the sage Mr. Smith's paper, the glaring and shameful misrepresentations which the federal papers have been so long disgorging on the public.

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* When Mr. Granger and myself were together in his office examining the signatures to the Remonstrance with which the friendly regards of my respectable fellow citizens of Richmond had furnished me, it was not without amusement that I remarked him to note every foreigner on the list, as who should say "I have put a "distinguishing mark upon these men as "unworthy attention or respect from "me." I was half tempted from his manner to ask him if he had been long enough in the office to reflect on the very considerable portion of revenue which flowed to the Post Office from this foreign "sect," as he possibly would have denominated them! But I forbore. It might however be expected that the distinction to be just should be general, not applied to particular cases, nor confined to particular times. Perhaps it would have been fortunate for us, if the aid of foreign auxiliaries had been excluded during the late concussion for presidential supremacy—the helm of government would still no doubt have been grasped by the sound and practical steersman, who left the political vessel to be tossed at random on the "tempestuous sea of liberty" by its present theoretic, phantastic, and visionary navigator.

† This man was appointed District Judge by Mr. Jefferson some time in the year 1801, and it is presumed that "time "was taken, information was sought, and "such was obtained as could leave no "doubt of his fitness;" yet it appears that this very Mr. Stephens was Chief Justice of the state of Georgia, and lieutenant colonel of the Chatham county militia, his name recorded in the act of confiscation and banishment, and in the amercement laws of Georgia. Was it because this man Stephens deserted his native standard high in office to join that of the British while they were desolating his country with fire and sword, or for what other virtue was he thus exalted?

‡ The establishment of this additional Mail between places having little or no intercourse, is such under the new order, that an answer to a letter, to or from either, by post, is not to be obtained under 11 or 12 days, is singularly astonishing. Formerly this interchange was weekly. If public good were the object, it would be more beneficial to the community that the mails should be established thrice a week between those places and Richmond, than weekly between Fredericksburg and Charlottesville; but Mr. Granger perhaps has not had time to acquaint himself with the geography or population of Virginia.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

This morning arrived the ship Sophia, Capt. Hand from Havre-de-grace, which place she left the 1st instant. A gentleman who came passenger in her has obligingly furnished us with the following intelligence:—That the Chief Consul had added 10,000 men to his guard—that a Messenger from England had arrived with the Ratification of the Definitive Treaty, which had previously received the sanction of the French Government—that Buonaparte had solemnly restored the ancient Ecclesiastical Regime—that the Decade had been abolished, and the observation of the Sabbath re-established—that the Chief Consul, on the 25th of April, had received, in the Church of Notre Dame, the Sacrament, in the presence of all the Constituted Authorities, the Foreign Ministers, and an immense crowd of spectators—a spectacle, that was supposed to be hardly less brilliant and imposing than when the unfortunate Lous XVI took the oath of Federation in the Champ de Mars.

N. Y. Spectator.

Wm. & J. H. Fosbee,

HAVING every reason to believe that they are possessed of the *genuine* matter of COW-POX, inform that they are now prepared to inoculate for that disease.

Should any gentlemen wish to prove their security by Vaccination, from the contagion of Small Pox by subsequent inoculation for the latter, they can be accommodated with a house for the purpose.

If however any should prefer to be inoculated for the *SMALL POX*, they may apply.

June, 4th, 1802.

JAMES RIVER COMPANY.

ALL persons having claims against the James River Company for advances made for the improvement of the several branches of the said River, are requested to apply to Robert Pollard, Treasurer, and receive payment. Interest will cease on all such claims, after the 1st day of July next.

A dividend of three per cent on each share in said Company, was declared at the Annual General Meeting, on the first of January last, and a further dividend of three per cent will be made on the first of July ensuing, of which all persons concerned are hereby notified.

Extract from the minutes.

Robert Pollard, Clerk.

Richmond, May 25th, 1802.

THE SWAN TAVERN FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN may be had if immediate application is made. One third of the purchase money will be required in hand, and a credit to suit the purchaser will be given for the balance. For further particulars enquire of

NEIL M'COULL.

Richmond, 1st June, 1802.

Sales at Auction,

WITHOUT RESERVE.

WILL BE SOLD,

At the house formerly occupied by Col. Vandewall as a tavern and Office, and nearly opposite the store of Messrs. Mitchell & Gardner, on Tuesday the 6th June, at 11 o'clock, an extensive and well chosen assortment of

GOODS,

(SUITABLE FOR THE RETAIL)

CONSISTING OF

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Coatings, Rose and Striped Blankets, Flannels, Plushes, Plains, Half thicks, Kendal Cottons, Carpeting, and Ladies Cardinals,

Hats, Hosiery, Manchestry, Stuffs, Irish Linens, Printed Cottons, Callicoes, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Muslins, Stationary, Threads, Tapes, Pins, Needles, shirt Buttons, Silks, Ribbons, fringes, laces, edgings, silk and twist, cutlery, buttons, saddlery, combs, locks, hinges, buckles, shovels and tongs, chissels, saws, bar lead, pewter, tea kettles, copper and iron, hand-irons, shot, gunpowder, sacks, flints, pocketum, violin strings, nails, watches, diamonds, knee buckles, spectacles, watches watch chains, seals, and keys, fleece buttons, lancets, snuff boxes, gold and silver lace, window glass, putty, fenders, trunks, looking glasses, necklaces, ear drops, spades, frying pans, coal scuttles, hoes, brushes, sieves, dutch ovens, pots, kettles, crockery ware, seine twine, leading lines, lintseed oil in jars, paints, bootlegs, and vamps, steelyards, Candlesticks, mattresses, &c. &c. &c.

The sale of the aforegoing described Goods will positively commence on the aforesaid day & continue from day to day till the whole are disposed of. Terms of sale. For all sums under 100 dollars, cash; from 100 to 500 dollars, 6 months, and from 500 dollars upwards, 12 months credit.—Bonds and approved security will be required on delivery of the goods.

The subscribers will also sell at the same time on a credit of 60 days,

3d and 4th proof ANTIGUA RUM.
3d and 4th proof ST. CROIX do.
BROWN and LOAF SUGARS,
CHOICE GREEN COFFEE,
MOLASSES, GLASS WARE, SOAP,
MOULD and DIPT CANDLES, &c.

PROSSER & MONCURE,
THOMAS TAYLOR, } *V. M.*

Richmond, June 4, 1802.

Run-away,

FROM the subscriber, on the road, about three miles below Powhatan Court-house, a stout, well made

Mulatto Man Slave,

purchased by him of a Mr. ——, near Gloucester Court-house. Said slave is nearly six feet high, has a scar on one side of his face, occasioned by the kick of a horse, and had on a coat and overalls of Negro cotton. FIFTEEN DOLLARS will be paid by Mr. Marshall, tavern-keeper, at Powhatan Court-house, to any person who shall deliver the said slave to him, or lodge him in any place of safety, from which he may be recovered by

DANIEL CLARKE.

29th May, 1802.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers have formed a Commercial connexion, under the firm of

Long and Crews.

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchase of Country Produce.

Should any business be offered in the Commission Line, it will meet due attention from *Thomas Crews*, residing in Lynchburg, and *Will. Long*, here.

Their Office is on the second story above Messrs. ELLIS & ALLAN's Store.

Will. Long,
Thomas Crews.

Richmond, Jan. 1st, 1802.

John Henry,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

White and yellow Nankeens,
Complete table sets of blue and white China, of 256 pieces;
China Bowls of different sizes in tubs;
Imperial Tea;
Canton and Garden Fans; and
SEWING SILK:

Imported in the ship Mount Vernon, lately arrived at Philadelphia, from Canton, which with a few puncheons of

High proof W. I. Rum,

he will sell on moderate terms.

Richmond, 27th April, 1802. tf.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of the United States, for the 4th Circuit in the Eastern Virginia District, bearing date the 6th day of December, 1801, in favor of Stansbury & Haydock, against John Segar,

WILL BE SOLD,
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
For ready money, on Thursday the 10th day of June,

A HALF ACRE
LOT OF LAND,
With a two story House thereon,

LYING in the town of Dunkirk, in the county of King and Queen, which Lot is known in the plan of said town by No. 2, with the Appurtenances thereunto belonging, the property of the said John Segar, to satisfy Stansbury & Haydock, one thousand and one dollars, with interest thereon, to be computed after the rate of 5 per centum per annum from the 27th day of October, 1796, till payment, and the costs of suit, together with the expences attending the sale.

BEN. MOSBY, Commissioner.

May 8th, 1802. tdf.

P. S. The sale will take place on the premises between the hours of 12 and 2 o'Clock.

Mrs. Booth & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
By the ship Octavo, from London, an
Elegant Assortment of
MILLENERY.
ALSO LIKEWISE—
Fashionable Dresses,
Of all descriptions, now open for Sale at their house, next door to Mr. *Robert Mitchell's*, near the Market.

May 14th, 1802.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
Austin & Anderson,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin.
Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to the late house of HOOPER & TOLER, are hereby requested to take notice, that unless payment of their respective balances shall be immediately either made or secured, suits will be instituted against them indiscriminately.

ROBERT GAMBLE,
JAMES BROWN,
CHARLES J. MACMURDO, } Trustees.

May 19, 1802. 3w.

NOTICE!

THAT I intend soon to close my Executorship of the estate of the late ROBERT BROWN, of the city of Richmond: Those who have claims against that estate are desired to make them known. This notice will be plead in bar to every claim made after the first day of August next, ensuing.

Those indebted to the estate are requested to make payment.

JAMES LYLE,
Surviving Executor.

Manchester, May 18, 1802. 3w.

KNOWSLEY

The most elegant and high formed English Horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 6 years old last May, in great perfection, and as to muscular strength and beauty not inferior to any horse in the state, which will be readily acknowledged by those who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigour, and entirely clear of blemish—will stand at my stable on *Sandy Point* the present season; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be discharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of August next: TEN GUINEAS to insure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the stable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and pasturage supplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodness (if not superior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, so as to suit Mares in foal, those that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their interest to avail themselves of such advantages, independent of the high consideration of raising horses from so fine a stock. This horse has cost me on landing in this country upwards of seven hundred pounds sterling, which can be seen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have sold him for 170 Guineas more than the original purchase, which evidently proves the high estimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify, "that the bay horse called KNOWSLEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capella, and was six years old last May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal.]
"Knowsley, June 15, 1801."

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See same book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—and so on he may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages past, without a single flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female side.

This extraordinary horse ran often with great credit at two years old, and at three proved successful; and so continued until the last of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchased for me, and sent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 subscribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H.T. Vane's Push forward, Sir H. Williamson's Stripling, Mr. Fletcher's g c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Basto, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He also won the Members' Plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowsley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He also won a sweepstake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calender for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuesday May 28, a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, (7 subscribers) then the property of Mr Walker, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinson's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thursday the 30th following, he also won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Caroline, 6 years old. Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Master Robert; 6 years old, Mr Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anson's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calender for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guildford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 stone 4 lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Asparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowsley.

Lewes, August 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was one by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowsley. Thursday following he one a subscription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Belleisima, and Mr. Ladbroke's Humbug. See Calendar for 1800—78 & 79.

Litchfield, on Thursday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 stone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowsley.

Notwithstanding these evidences of Knowsley's superior worth, yet it is my wish that gentlemen should be still further satisfied by a personal view of him; it is also my desire that those who are inclined to speak and act candidly, would visit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the pastures, that they may be satisfied that nothing here asserted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1802.

N. B. I will not be answerable or involuntary escapes or accidents.

E. W. Rootes,

HAS FOR SALE,

Bar Iron, by the Ton;
Coffee, by the Barrel or Bag;
N. E. Rum, by the Hogshead or barrel;
Apple Brandy;
Pork, by the Barrel;
Shad, ditto;
Port Wine, by the Cask;
Sherry, ditto;
Cotton Cards, in assorted Boxes;
Wool ditto, ditto;
Isle of Wight BACON;
A large and general assortment of SHOES,
AND
Patent Balances.

Richmond, April 28th, 1802.

The Hay Market Gardens,

In this City, are OPEN for the SEASON.

AS great improvements have been made therein since the last season, and still greater going on, with the addition of the Musical Gallery in which is placed the elegant ORGAN, imported last fall from London, containing eight stops, with a kettle drum and triangles, so as to form a complete band of music, together with the large Ball Room now completing. The proprietor flatters himself that from his determination to prosecute his plan of establishing this place of genteel resort, that his endeavors will meet the patronage of the citizens of Richmond, Manchester and the public generally. It is his intention to procure the best Musicians (vocal and instrumental, to accompany the Organ occationally) and to give frequent specimens of FIRE and WATER WORKS, for which no extra charge will be made, except on benefits for performers of peculiar merit.

The Gates of entrance as last year, 1/6 each grown person, and half price for children, for which all the amusements of riding in the Flying Gigs, Semivertical Coaches, (that are now preparing) and the sportive games are to be enjoyed without further charge, except those who choose to sit in the Musical Gallery; they are to pay 1/6 more at the stair way, and in proportion for children. No admission can be had to the Orchestra only by Amateurs on invitation.

Divine music will be performed on Sunday afternoons, where such Ladies or Gentlemen who wish to join the choir will be invited to the Music Gallery; during which, the utmost decorum will be observed.

Music will be provided on Wednesday evenings for dancing, at no expence to the company. The best liquors and other refreshments will be constantly supplied, to be paid for by those who use them.

A few good waiters are wanted.

Richmond, April 22d, 1802.

Old Dare-Devil

STANDS at my house in Chesterfield county on Appomatox river, fifteen miles above Petersburg, ten from the court house, and will cover mares by the season at Thirty-Five Dollars, ten of which will be remitted, if paid by the 10th of August, when the season expires. Mares may be fed with grain at twenty-five cents per day, which must be paid before they are taken away.—It is needless to swell the advertisement with his pedigree and performance, as they have been so often ascertained heretofore—Undoubtedly he was as fleet a horse as any in England in his day—as to his blood, it is from the first crosses; that is, Herod and Eclipse. Dare Devil's get speaks for themselves, as they are the best racers on the continent, which was made manifest by their run last fall. They won at Richmond, Petersburg, New Brunswick, Hick's-Ford, Norfolk, Warrington and Tarborough, besides at many other places. No responsibility for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.

February 12, 1802.

N. B. One Dollar to the groom.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

THE subscriber will take fifty apprentices, to be employed in the several braches of the manufacture of Arms, at the State Manufactory, near this city—Such young men, *throughout the State*, as wish to avail themselves of that art, so valuable and profitable in a country like our's, (where experienced workmen in that line are rarely to be found) now have an opportunity to learn it of the most skilful artists, who are employed there.—Young men from the country, of about sixteen years of age, will be preferred, but no objection on account of age, will be made to any man, of good character, under forty, who may be desirous of learning the art.

Good accommodations will be furnished, and strict attention paid to their instruction and deportment.

John Clarke.

Richmond May 1, 1802. [am]

Genessee.

For Sale, all the Subscriber's

MILLS, HOUSES, and improved FARMS,

In the counties of Ontario and Steuben, in the state of New-York.

TO meet the views of the numerous applicants for this valuable property, and to give an opportunity of acquiring it on fair and equal terms, the subscriber offers it for sale at Public Auction, on Wednesday the 15th day of June next, at Powell's Hotel in Geneva, on the favourable terms of one sixth Cash, and the remainder payable in six annual payments with lawful interest.

The mills are situated at Hopeton, Lyons, Sodus, Genessee Falls, Caledonia, Hemlock-Lake, Painted-Post, Bath and Canisteo, several of which are merchant mills, and the greater part of them are erected on the navigable waters leading to Montreal, Albany, and Baltimore.

The houses are situated in Bath, Painted Post, Hopeton, Geneva, Lyons and Sodus, and the improved farms are in the neighbourhood of these towns. All of which will positively be sold, except the house and farm occupied by the subscriber, near Bath.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON.

Bath, February 1, 1802.

Gilliat & Kirby,

Have received by the late arrivals their

Spring Goods,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices. for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Richmond, May 12, 1802. tf

Advertisement!

APPLICATION will be made by *William Geddy*, of Richmond, to the County Court of James City, to discontinue so much of the main road leading from Williamsburg to Richmond, as extends along his plantation, lying and being in the said county: he having connected the two points, where the suspension is wished to take place, by a convenient road which is now in good travelling order, and leads through the said plantation.

WM. GEDDY.

May 11, 1802.

100 *Dollars Reward.*

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Amherst county, about twelve months ago, a Negro Man named

BILLY:

He is 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and of a tawny complexion. He was purchased of Mr. William Fenwick of Richmond. It is probable he may be now lurking in or about the neighborhood of Petersburg, as his mother resides in that place. The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend and deliver the said runaway to me.

THOMAS BIBB.

By virtue of two deeds of trust executed to the subscriber by William Mead, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, for ready money, on the premises, for the purpose of discharging a debt due to Thomas Goodwin, Esq of Fredericksburg, and a debt due to Mr. Joseph Sandidge of Louisa; on Wednesday the 30th day of June next, the

Tract of Land,

WHEREON the said Mead now resides, on Contrary River, in Louisa county, containing 216 acres, more or less, and is adjoining the lands of George and Joseph Boxley, Waller Lewis, William Kimbrough, John Burras, John Gibson, and Danield Pord.

SAMUEL OVERTON, Jun. *Trustee.*

Louisa county, 28th May, 1802.

NOTICE!

THE Co Partnership of *FOX & WREN* having been some time since dissolved, and that of *WILLIAM D. WREN* in which the subscribers were also concerned, being this day by mutual consent dissolved; all persons indebted to either of the above concerns, are requested to make payment to William D. Wren *only*; and all those who have demands against them, are requested to apply as above for payment.

JOHN FOX.
W. D. WREN.

Richmond, May 27, 1802. 12w4w.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he continues to carry on his business (in all its branches) at the same shop, adjoining the old Theatre, where all kinds of Carriage work are done in the best manner and at the shortest notice. He flatters himself, that with strict attention and punctuality, to merit the patronage of a generous Public, to whom he returns his thanks for their former encouragement.

W. D. WREN.

NOTICE!

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Col. JOHN ROSE, of Amherst, deceased, either on his private account, or as executor of John Miller's estate, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, that they may be immediately discharged. For the accommodation of creditors, Colonel Patrick Rose, of Amherst, and Mr. William Galt, of Richmond, will receive the accounts and forward them to me for settlement.

Those who are indebted on either account, are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence will be given after the 10th day of August next: any payment that will be made to Mr. Galt of Richmond, or Mr. Daniel McDonald of Amherst, identified by their receipts, will be considered as valid.

HENRY ROSE, Administrator.

Alexandria, 19th May, 1802. 4w.

CITY OF RICHMOND:
In Common Hall,
May 26, 1802.

DOCTORS *Cringan & McCaw* having tendered their services to inoculate the Poor of this city for the COW POX, GRATIS,

Resolved, That the Constables be directed to notify the same to the Poor in their respective districts, without delay. If the other Physicians within this city should think proper to inoculate the Poor, gratis, and will give information thereof to the Mayor, he will direct the Constables to notify the Poor within their several districts thereof: And that the printers in this city be requested to insert this resolution in their respective newspapers.

(A Copy)
Test,
ADAM CRAIG, C. C. H. C. R.

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

Proposals,

BY A. DAVIS & J. DIXON,

For re-printing, by Subscription,

THAT SCARCE & VALUABLE WORK, TH.

DEBATES
AND
OTHER PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.

To which will now be annexed,

A COPIOUS INDEX.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work shall be printed with a neat type, on good paper, in one large octavo volume, and contain upwards of 600 pages.

II. It will be bound in boards, and delivered to subscribers at the moderate price of Three Dollars and a Half.

III. To those who wish to have their copies elegantly bound gilt and lettered, the price will be Four Dollars.

IV. As this is a work of great magnitude, and as much expense will be necessarily incurred, Two Dollars from each subscriber will be required in advance.

V. The price will be considerably enhanced to non-subscribers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE above publication was procrastinated on account of the copy-right being vested in Mr. Davis, who has now agreed to print the book in conjunction with the subscriber. The public are therefore respectfully informed, that the work will be put to press, so soon as a sufficiency of subscribers are obtained to indemnify the expense of paper. Upon an accurate calculation, the price mentioned in the former proposals was found too small; the subscriber has thought proper to enhance it, and he hopes that those who first intended to patronize the undertaking, will not on that account withhold their support, for so trivial an alteration.

JOHN DIXON.

*** Subscriptions received in Richmond at the Book Stores of Messrs. *Pleasants* and *Prichard*, at *A. Davis's* Printing-Office, and by Mr. *Purcell*, book-binder.

LAND FOR SALE.

FIFTEEN Hundred acres, adjoining the land of John Wickham, esq. in the county of Henrico, distant about ten or eleven miles from Richmond, 340 of which are of the best James River low grounds. Any person purchasing will have the privilege of sowing wheat in the fall, and possession given next Christmas. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, one fourth in 6 months, one fourth in 12 months, and the remaining one fourth in 18 months. Terms may be known by application to Doctor JOHN CRINGAN, in the city of Richmond.

June 1st, 1802.